The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VII. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860. NO 50.

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One square six months	4 75
One square one year	8 00
Quarter of a column one year	20 00
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DOCTORS' CARDS.

DRS. WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL,
Have associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, and offer their Professional Services to the public. Those who wish it, can have the services of both, in any case, without extra charge.
Office.—The same occupied at present by Dr. Whitehead.
H. WHITEHEAD. J. A. CALDWELL.
December 1, 1858.

AT HENDERSON & ENNISS' new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c.
Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all [illegible] strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.
Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1859.

Medical Card.—PILES, FISTULA, Stricture, Tumors, Cancers and Scrofula CURED.
Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character will be forwarded to any that may wish to test the truth of the above.

CASES CURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Hon. Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C
Col. Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, "
Archibald P. Carter, Esq., " "
F. Dorsett, Pittsboro', "

A great many others have been cured in North Carolina by the use of Dr. Clopton's remedies.
A three cent stamp must accompany all communications.

CURES GUARANTEED.
Address J. A. CLOPTON, Huntsville, Ala.
March 30, 1859. 38 1y.

Dr. R. S. BESSENT,
SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY, North Carolina, has removed to the Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.
January 1, 1859. tf

LAW NOTICES.

N. N. FLEMING
HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.
January 1, 1859.

LAW NOTICE.
ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND Attorney at Law, has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.
Feb. 21. 35-tf.

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina,
WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office Opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row.
January 1, 1859. 1y.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. A. WARDER. WM. D. BARRET
WARDER & BARRETT,
BOTH OF THE LATE FIRM OF
GEO. A. WARDER & CO.,
ESTABLISHED IN 1848.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 266 Baltimore Street,
(opposite Hanover street,)
BALTIMORE,
Would respectfully ask the attention of Merchants to their large and well assorted Stock, embracing every style, quality, and color of
MENS' AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,
Selected Expressly for the Trade.
BY THE CASE OR DOZEN.
All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.
Aug. 16. 8-12m

NOTICE TO ALL.
I HAVE DETERMINED TO SETTLE MY outstanding business, and for that purpose have placed all my papers, notes and accounts in the hands of JOHN BEARD, who is my agent; and all those that remain unsettled on the 25th of this month, will certainly have to pay cost. MONEY I MUST AND WILL HAVE.
M. HOFFLIN.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 36-tf

MICHAEL BROWN,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.
PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the purchase of all kinds of produce and to all consignments tobe sold in this market or shipped to other Ports.
Feb. 7, 1859.

J. E. MOOSE,
Commission Merchant, Salisbury, N. C.
WILL give his personal attention to the purchase of all kinds of produce. Also to all consignments, for this or other markets.
Reference:—D. A. Davis, Cashier, B. B. Roberts and Joel H. Jenkins, Salisbury, N. C.
[illegible] 1859.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.
AT their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they continue to offer low. TERMS CASH.

C. E. ROBINSON.
Banker and Dealer in Exchange, Salisbury, N. C.
BY permission. I refer to Hon. D. F. Caldwell, J. H. Jenkins, Esq., and Messrs. Brown, Coffin & Mock.

J. J. CHAPLIN,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Dec. 13, 1859. 25-1y

MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY.
THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his TABLE, and every comfort is provided in his ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZEE.
Salisbury, Jan. 28, 1858. tf—28

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.
CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am dtermined to settle these affairs.
THOS. E. BROWN.
Feb. 21. 35-tf

THOS. CALLAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
CALLS THE ATTENTION OF HIS CUSTOMERS and thepublic to his winter style of goods, and also to his furnishing goods. A fit or no charge.
Dec. 13, 1889. 25-1y

H. W. RUPP,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
CONCORD, N. C.
HAVING REMOVED TO A NEW AND larger store, opposite Harris' Hotel, is better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his former patrons and the public generally.—His stock of Jewelry will compare favorably with any city stock. His personal attention will be given to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. All work warranted. H. W. R.
Sept. 6, 1859. 11-1y

TRY ONE IN YOUR PARLOR
A THOROUGH TEST OF TWENTY-FIVE years has proven beyond a doubt that no one can buy a CHEAPER, BETTER, OR SWEETER
PIANO-FORTE
than at E. P. Nash & Co's.
Hundreds of recommendatory letters that we have received from our purchasers conclusively prove that we have not only the means of selling at the lowest rates, but the advantage of sslecting the very best.
Our Sales are large and increasing, and this certainly affords us every advantage to be desired.
The majority of our sales are through orders, which is a perfectly safe mode, as we incur all responsibility of pleasing.
We have now another FRESH and LARGE STOCK of some of the VERY BEST.
E. P. NASH & CO.
Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 21. 35-tf

AGAIN IN BUSINESS!
Every Article Entirely NEW AND FRESH
R. & A. MURPHY
HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING to their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening at their BRICK STORE
(NEXT DOOR TO THE WATCHMAN PRINTING OFFICE)
an entire new Stock of Goods consisting in part as follows:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, *Drugs, Crockery Ware, Hardware,*
and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate, (but not to show,) to all of which they respectfully solicit the inspection of the citizens of Rowan and the ajdoining counties. Our goods were bought exclusively for cash, consequently we are enabled TO SELL LOW DOWN. CALL IN AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. We do not consider it any trouble NOR DO WE CHARGE ANY THING FOR SHOWING OUR GOODS. We hope by strict attention to business, and politeness to all customers, and by selling goods honestly, and in all cases to represent them to be precisely what they are, and giving honest measures and weights, to secure a part of the public patronage.
ROBERT MURPHY,
ANDREW MURPHY.
MOTTO—Quick Sales and Small Profits—the nimble sixpence preferred to the slow shilling.
Salisbury, Oct 4, 1859 15-tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.
THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE CONduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.
Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

SOUTHERN MANUFACTORY.
I HAVE AT MY STEAM TANNERY A large lot of all kinds of Leather, superior in quality to any Northern Manufactured stock.—Southern patronage respectfully solicited.
Hides and Bark wanted.
JNO. A. HOLT.
Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 21. 35-6m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.
ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. Myers, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands an officer for collection.—Pay up and save costs. W. MYERS.
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-tf

SUPERIOR
COLOGNE WATER.
Treble Distilled from Fragrant Flowers
BY
W. H. WYATT,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY,
Nos. 186 and 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C.
Prices 15, 25, and 50 cents.
Feb. 28th, 1860. 36-tf.

MORRIS, WHEELER & CO.
FORMERLY
MORRIS & JONES & CO.,
IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,
MARKET AND SIXTEENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
BARS, BANDS, HOOPS, SCROLLS, OVALS, Sheets, Horse-Shoe and Nail Rods, Flat and T. Rails, Angle Iron, Rivet Iron, Swede Iron, Plough Plate, &c., &c.
Cast, Shear, Blister, Spring, Tire and Plough Steel.
Scotch Pig; also, Agents for the sale of "William Penn" and other well known brands of American Pig Iron.
Bar Iron rolled to any required length, for Bridges, Cars, Ship Building, and Machinery purposes generally.
Boiler Plate cut to required dimensions.
Frog Steel Points and Side Bars made to any pattern.
Agency of the "Harrisburg" Nails and Spikes
Car Axles rolled and hammered, and Forging of all shapes.
Copper, Brass, Russia Sheet, and Metals generally.
April 10. 42-6m

BOYDEN HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a
A First Class Hotel.
An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.
THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-6t

SPECIAL
NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRICER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

Groceries,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Tea, Pepper, Spice, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices. His stock of

Dry Goods

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

Hats & Caps

and

Boots & Shoes

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

Sole Leather

and

Saddles

is full and complete and will be sold, at unusually low rates, and which only will be

Distributed

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

For Nothing

has a more desired effect than a cash system.—Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

At FRANKFORD'S.
SALISBURY.
April 24, 1860. 44-tf

HOFFLIN'S CLOTHING, &c.
Twenty-five per cent. less than can be purchased anywhere else in Western N. C.
If any one doubts this let him call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Underclothing, &c., &c., for Men and Boys.
M. HOFFLIN respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that he has now completed his Spring and Summer Stock of Goods comprising every article required in the outfit of Men and Boys—Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Hose, Neckties, Boots, Shoes, &c. Every style of goods will be found in these articles, from Superfine Broadcloth to the Roughest Negro cloth, and the prices will be found to correspond with the quality of the article—except that in every case
A saving of twenty-five per cent.
will be effected on purchases made of him, as compared with the cost elsewhere. The subscriber means this, for he has made his own purchases for cash and is determined to extend his business by adopting the motto "small profits and quick returns." He solicits an examination of his goods and a comparison of his prices with these of other houses, and if the truth of what is here stated be not verified he will stand convicted of saying what is not so. Givehim a call.
GOODS SOLD BY HOFFLIN WARRANTED TO BE WHAT THEY ARE REPEESENTED.
The subscriber takes occasion to thank his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal patronage he has received and he pledges his best exertions in connection with an earnest desire to deal fairly, to merit not merely a continuance of that patronage but also an enlarged support.
☞ Observe the place—On the Old Mansion House Corner. M. HOFFLIN.
Salisbury, April 10, 1860. 42-3m

NEW MANUFACTORY
IN SALISBURY, N. C.
I HAVE NOW COMPLETED AND HAVE IN operation Machinery by means of which I can safely say that I can supply all of North Carolina with neat and good Cottage and other Bedsteads as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be had from New York or any where else.—Give me a call and I will give satisfaction.
A liberal discount to dealers in preference to employing agents.
Factory a few doors below Thos. E. Brown's Livery Stables.
Office Furniture Rooms opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.
SAML. R. HARRISON.
Salisbury, May 1. 46-3m.

Salisbury Gas Stock
FOR SALE.
ON FRIDAY THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE, AT 12 o'clock, will be sold at the Courthouse 13 shares of new Stock in the Salisbury Gas Light Co. This company pays a dividend of 12 per cent per annum. Dividends payable 18th July and 18th Nov. in each year.
☞ TERMS CASH.
By order of Board of Directors.
JAS. H ENNISS,
Sec. and Treasurer.
May 22. 48-tf

To Country Dealers.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW IN REceipt of a large lot of Molasses, consisting of Cuba, Clayed, Cardinas, Muscovado, Porto Rico and New Orleans. Also New York Syrup, which are offered low for cash or country produce.
SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29. 49-tf

SPEECH OF
HON. THOS. L. CLINGMAN,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Senate of the United States, May 7 and 8, 1860.

[*Continued.*]

I yesterday alluded to the opinions of Mr. Calhoun. It is perhaps right that I should say that in the very same speech from which I read, he expressed the opinion that a Territorial Legislature had no right to exclude slavery, or to legislate against it. I concur with him in that. He also, I think almost uniformly, perhaps invariably, held that [illegible] a right and ought to pro[illegible] Territories subject to [illegible] jurisdiction; but he waived that right in his speech, to which I referred, and in his support of the Clayton compromise bill, which passed at the same session of Congress, and only a few weeks afterwards, he again waived it. By the provisions of that bill, Congress did not legislate at all in relation to slavery in the Territories, but transferred the subject to the Territorial Legislature, with an inhibition that they should have no power to abolish or establish slavery—those were the terms—but saying nothing as to how far they might legislate. It turned over the whole subject to them, and left them to legislate, subject of course, to the control of the courts. That was the prominent idea of that bill.

Now, sir, one other remark in connection with the first point which I made. During the discussion of 1850, I insisted that if the gentlemen would come forward and repeal the Missouri restriction, and throw open all the territory, I would agree to take it; and in fact, in a speech in the House of Representatives, I agreed to vote for this principle if they would remove the restriction up to the fortieth parallel, from 36° 30', considering that sufficient compensation. It was not done, however, and I opposed the scheme. But, in 1854, the northern portion of the Democratic party, with great magnanimity and with great risk to themselves, came up and repealed this old restriction. In doing that they had to encounter prejudice at home; they had to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of repealing a line which had been regarded as sanctified by thirty-four years' existence, and which was called a compromise. They had the manliness, in carrying out this principal of non-intervention, to come forward and repeal that line. Why? It was in order that all the territory might be placed upon the same footing; and I hold that after that sacrifice upon their part; that will-[illegible] compromise, begun in 1850, indorsed in 1852 by the Democratic and also by the Opposition convention, we of the South are under the highest obligation to stand to it. Now, sir, I make no reflection on any honorable Senator who differs from me on this question. I do them all the justice to say that, if they looked upon it as I do, as a compromise, I am very sure they would not seek to disturb it. Taking the view of it I do, believing that the two parties settled down upon non-intervention, I feel it to be my duty to adhere to it in the absence of any great pressing necessity which would justify its abandonment.

Mr. President, what are the points of difference between the two parties? The Senator from Mississippi, if I read his resolutions aright, does not propose to favor intervention by Congress to protect slavery in the Territories at this time; but he declares if it should turn out hereafter that the existing laws are not sufficient to protect it under the Constitution, he is then for legislation. What do those who oppose his resolutions say? The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Pugh) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) say that if, hereafter, the courts shall make decisions which cannot be carried out without legislation, they will legislate to carry them out. The Senator from Mississippi says that the Dred Scott decision has settled the question, and he wants a declaration that we mean to legislate in future. These gentlemen, admitting, as they must, that the judges have, in the Dred Scott case, expressed their opinion that a Territorial Legislature cannot legislate adversely to slavery, say, however, that point in fact was not presented in the case; but that, if such was the settled opinion of the court, when a proper case is directly presented it will so decide; and they stand ready to carry out that decision of the court when it shall be made.

Then, do we not all come together on the same point? The Senator from Mississippi says that if the court makes decisions which cannot be enforced without legislation, he is for legislation. These gentlemen say that when the court does make decisions, they will submit to them and carry them out. It seems, therefore, that they are traveling in lines that will converge and come together at a certain point. Then, why dispute now in advance?

This may be readily illustrated. Suppose I have a controversy with a neighbor about the title to a piece of land. Neither of us is in a hurry to have possession. We are willin to await the decision of the court. He comes to me, however, and says: "I find that the court, in expressing an opinion in another case, which I admit is not like ours, and does not present the same facts, has declared nevertheless, that in a case like yours and mine my title would be good, and therefore I wish you to give me a deed acknowledging my title to be good, though I do not want possession now, and am willing to wait for it until the case is decided." I reply to him, "I admit that the court may have expressed such an opinion, but the point between us did not arise in that case, was not argued by my counsel or any other counsel; all I can say to you is, if that be the opinion of the court, of course when they decide our case, they will decide in your favor, and I shall then surrender to you; but I am not willing to assume beforehand that the court will so decide." It seems to me, then, Mr. President, that in the present condition of the case there is no necessity for ill-feeling on either side, or for declarations in advance.

My second point was, that New Mexico had already established a slave code and given us more territory than we should have gotten under the Missouri line, if carried out. I come now to the third point, and that is, what has grown out of the decision of the court in the Dred Scott case. When this subject was under debate in 1850, we of the South objected to non-intervention on the ground that it would leave the Mexican law in force; and inasmuch as the Supreme Court had maintained the opinion in a case from Florida, and perhaps in some other decisions, that where territory was acquired the local law might remain in force, [illegible] disinclined to take non-intervention without a repeal of the Mexican law. During that interesting controversy, we held a caucus of southern members, consisting of Senators and Representatives, and on that occasion the Senator from Georgia, who usually sits behind me, (Mr. TOOMBS,) introduced a proposition into our caucus that we would support the compromise measures if they would repeal the Meixcan laws and substitute the British colonial laws which prevailed in our colonies prior to the Revolution. That was adopted, and that gentleman moved it in the Honse of Representatives as an amendment, but it was defeated. I am free to say that if at that time we had been satisfied that the court would hold that under the Constitution slave property conld exist and be protected in the Territories, without reference to local laws, I am very sure we should all have voted for the compromise of 1850.

If it be true, as the Senator from Mississippi contends, that the Dred Scott decision settles the question and supports the right of a slaveholder in a Territory, then there is another strong reason why we should acquiesce in non-intervention at this time. This, therefore, is a third reason; and I now propose to give one or two o hers why a person like myself, who originally did not adopt it, may now be for it.

It has been adopted as the policy of the country for ten years. Can we now pass through resolutions or bills to establish or protect slavery in the Territories? That is the question. Recollect, it is only in a case where the people of a Territory are hostile to our rights; it is only where they are so hostile that they refuse to protect us, or even legislate against us that we have been called upon to exercise this power. Nobody pretends that there is any necessity for our going into New Mexico, or other Territories that are favorable to us, with this legislation. Therefore, the question presented is simply this: suppose a Territory is hostile to us, and its Legislature will not protect slave property, or even legislate against it, will Congress intervene? First, is there any political possibility that we can pass such a law through the two houses? We have had a test on the question already. Here is the Territory of Kansas, which not only does not give us any protection, but which, I am informed, has legislated adversely. One Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) has brought forward a proposition to interfere for the protection of slavery in that Territory, and yet he has not gotten one southern man to back him; and if you were to submit the question to a body of southern Senators I have very great doubt whether you would get them to agree to such legislation. Why is it? If we of the South are willing to impose the institution—that is the common phrase—on a Territory against the wish of a majority, why is it that gentlemen do not come up and support the proposition of the Senator from Mississippi? Is it because it is felt that it is politically and morally wrong to interfere in this way? Is that it, or is it because gentleman know that such legislation would be unavailing? I ask why we have not induced southern Senators yet to come up and vote for the establishment or protection of slavery in Kansas, notwithstanding the adverse legislation of the territorial authorities? I leave every gentleman to give his own reasons. But suppose every southern Senator went for it, we could not pass it; and how many northern men are there who are ready to vote for it? How many northern members are there in the other House for it? It will take thirty northern Representatives to pass through such a bill. We all know what a clamor was raised two or three years ago by the Abolitionists—falsley raised—when it was alleged that Congress intended to force slavery upon the Territory of Kansas, whether it wished it or not. Now, if we undertake to protect or maintain slavery in a Territory against the wish of the inhabitants, I ask you how many northern men are likely to sustain us in it? At present we have no southern men for it that I know of except one. There may be others; but they have not thought proper, after a debate of three months, to state the fact. But suppose they come up and do it, how many men will you get from the North? I hold that it is a political impossibilty that we should pass such a measure; and, as I shall presently endeavor to show, nothing but mischief will result from the attempt.

But suppose there were nothing in this fourth objection of mine, and that Congress should actualy pass a law of that sort how much would it be worth in a Territory where the people are thoroughly adverse to it and unwilling that the institution should exist or be protected? If you are going to enforce the law, you must send either an army or an immense number of officials, and scatter them all over the Territory. Gentleman knows now how difficult it is to recover a runaway negroe from the free States. From some of these States you can only get him by the help of an army. It was stated the other day, in a speech by a member of the Republican party, who, I suppose, knows—I mean Mr. Raymond, who was once Lieutenant Governor of New York—that of the runaways who went to the North, not one in five hundred ever was recovered; and yet it is much easier to send a posse or a body of troops there to get a single negro at one point and return him, than it would be to support an army and protect it over a whole Territory. But, nevertheless, suppose you could maintain it there, what then? Every body on our side of the House admits that when they make a State constitution, they have a right to exclude it. Have you, or I, or any other man, the least doubt that when such a people made a State constitution they would make it anti-slavery?—Any community on earth who had forced upon them a system to which they were adverse would inevitably throw it off when they could. What would be the result? Every State brought into the Union under these circumstances would not only be a free State, but would probably be abolitionized; probably strong anti-slavery features would be thrown into its constitution. What advantage is that to us of the South, I ask gentlemen? We would like to have slave States; they would give us additional strength in the two Houses of Congress; but slave Territories are worth nothing to us—they give us no stregnth. We should like to have slave Territories that might be formed into slave States; but if we can only have them under a system which is almost sure to make them germinate into free and hostile States, they are of no advantage whatever to us.

I have now, Mr. President, given some five reasons why, in my judgment, even if non-intervention had not been right originally, it would be the true policy now; but gentlemen say, if it is our right to have protection, let us insist upon it. I take it for granted that every man believes he has rights which he cannot insist on at all times. No man will insist on an abstract, remote sort of right which he can turn to no practical advantage, and thereby merely incur very great losses. If a man believed that he had a certain valuable property in the moon, nobody would expect him to attempt to get at it there either by balloons or otherwise. Every body would regard it as an impossibility, and any expenditure of time and money that he had made to effect it would be regarded as thrown away. I am free to say that, in my judgment, there is about as much probability of effecting a thing of that sort as there is of getting through Congress and maintaining a system of legislatin to protect slauery in Territories that are so utterly hostile to it that they make their Legislature act against it, and then to bring them in as slaveholding States. One is a political, the other a physical impossibility. I think we shall lose by the operation; and this brings me to another class of objections.

If we take this system of congressional intervention for the protection of slavery, we must act in opposition to the settled policy of the Democratic party for the last ten years. Then you necessarily divide the party. The movement will not divide our opponents; they will all stand as they now do, firmly united against us; but we shall divide our own party into two sections, and I beg leave to call the attention of Senators to the fact that, on looking over the resolutions adopted in the Democratic conventions of the free States—and I have examined all of them but one—every single one of them, as far as I know or believe, has declared in favor of the Cincinnati platform, and non-intervention.—So have many of the southern States likewise. If we adopt a different policy, all these gentlemen must change their ground at once, or he driven out of the party. I ask you, Mr. President, can they maintain themselves before their opponents under this disadvantage? Suppose, for example, the delegation from Pennsylvania go home from a convention where the policy of intervention has been adopted: how will their opponents meet them? Their Republican opponents will say to them: "you have all been fighting for ten years upon the principle of non-intervention, and at your State convention, last March, you passed resolutions, without division, unanimously declaring that Congress had no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories; and that it would not be expedient for them to exercise it, if they had it; you went to the national convention, and the slave power have imposed on you an intervention plank—a plank by which you will have to legislate slavery into and maintain it in the Territories."—They will call it, of course, a slave code. Will our friends be able to maintain themselves advantageously under the circumstances? I put it to the common sense of everybody if that can be expected. I will not say, as a southern gentleman said to me the other day, who was in favor of a southern candidate at Charleston, that if the angel Gabriel was put upon a slave code plank he would be defeated all through the North. I do not know anything about what sort of a run angels would make; but I am clearly of the opinion that it would weaken any candidate we run in the North. Why? All men have a pride of opinion; all men have a regard for consistency. If this were a new question, and no ground had ever been taken upon it, it is possible that we might bring up many gentlemen to the point of passing a proposition to protect slavery in the Territories; but when they have stood upon non-intervention for ten years; when all their conventions have adopted it, I ask you if it is possible that they can be prepared, at this time, to turn right about, and go for intervention. It does not help the matter at all that this thing is held up *in futuro*. Suppose it be said that "whenever it is necessary, Congress must legislate to protect slave property;" the Abolitionists would say in this canvass, "it will be necessary as soon as the presidential election is over, if you carry the day." They will say that, of course. Our friends, perhaps, may dispute it, and say they think it will be a long time before it is necessary; but that is the argument they will have to meet. The Abolitionists will hold up all the bloody slave codes from the time of Draco down, and tell the northern people that this is the music they have got to face. If we are going to legislate at all I have no doubt upon earth it would be better for us to pass a statute now, declaring that slave and all other property should be protected in all the Territories of the United States during the territorial condition; because men would see the statute, would know what it meant, and have a better chance to defend it.

But again, Mr. President, it is argued that there are differences of opinion on the subject of non-intervention and the meaning of the Cincinnati platform. I do not think there is [illegible] opinion as far as the [illegible] concerned. I think [illegible] platform, or the Nebraska [illegible] speeches on that occasion, [illegible] that we are all agreed so far as [illegible] al action is concerned. [illegible] from [illegible] and Representatives [illegible] of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but I do not choose to read them. In the first place, the *argumentum ad hominem* is not a very convincing one to [illegible] gent mind. In the next place, [illegible] that this was the universal opinion [illegible] party then, as I could do in this way, I should have to take up the time of the Senate to too great length, and I should also, perhaps, oblige gentlemen to make explanations of their positions. But I think it abundantly clear that Congress was not to interfere with the subject; that the difference of opinion was upon the point after that—what would be the effect of congressional non-intervention. Some gentlemen said that the Territories might legislate to protect slavery, but not to prohibit it. Others said they might legislate either to prohibit it or not. This question, from necessity, is one that the courts must determine. Suppose a law is passed by a Territorial Legislature: who determines its constitutionality and validity? The courts. Our opinion will not control the courts. Suppose the Senate should resolve unanimously that a particular thing was legal and constitutional: the Supreme Court, or any other court, would not be bound to adopt it at all. There is, in fact, no difference, as far as the action of Congress is required, on the subject. We differ as to what the court will decide about the power of a Territory. I, for example, believe, and have said again and again that I think the court will hold, that a Territorial Legislature has a right to protect property, and cannot legislate against it. I think so. Somebody else entertains an opposite opinion. It is necessarily a judicial question.

But again, sir, it is said that the Cincinnati platform, with the doctrine of non-intervention, is construed differently by different people. So is the Constitution of the United States; and yet we have never thought proper to make a new Constitution. So is the Bible: the churches have divided about it for the last two thousand years or more; and yet Providence has not thought proper to favor us with a new Bible. Nobody has asked it. Perhaps I am wrong—I believe the Abolitionists have said that the times demanded an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God; and they have made for themselves a new constitution in the "higher law," and, for aught I know, they may adopt Joe Smith's Mormon Bible. They have easily found a divinity in John Brown; and some of them are relying, they say, "on him, and him hanged." But I do not find that any considerable portion of the Christian world asks for a new divinity or a different Bible, and yet they differ about it. So with regard to the Constitution. It turns out, therefore, that the Cincinnati platform stands in the same position with these other great instruments in this respect.

What has occurred since 1856? I was a member of the convention when that platform was adopted at Cincinnati, and it was unanimously adopted, and was satisfactory. What has occurred since? I know of nothing that is supposed to have any bearing upon it, except the Dred Scott decision. If gentlemen say that that ought to be a part of our platform, I doubt whether anybody will object. Every Democrat that I know of yields to the decisions of the courts on questions of that kind. I prefer, though, taking the decision itself to any man's commentary upon it, just as I would prefer adopting the Bible to the views of any commentator. If I should attempt to read in any court what somebody said was a former decision, the judges would stop me, and say: "Give us the decision itself;" because the judges [illegible] their opinions, and can express it better than anybody else.

[*Concluded next week.*]

"HALF OF THAT, IF YOU PLEASE."—When Young Hodge first came up to town, his father told him it would be polite, when being helped at dinner, to say to the host, "Half of that if you please." It so happened that at the first dinner to which he was invited, a suckling pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing with his knife to the young porker, asked, "Well, Mr. Hodge, will you have this, our favorit dish, or haunch of mutton?" Upon which recollecting his lesson, he replied, "Half of that, if you please," to the consternation of all present.

TRUE GENTILITY.—Gentility is neither in birth, fashion, wealth or manner—but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, politeness towards those with whom we have dealings, are its essential characteristics

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SAYERS AND HEENAN TO BE RENEWED.—The London *Era* states upon authority that the fight between these two pugilists will be renewed in two months. Mr. WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times*, suggests Ireland as the next fighting ground; also, HEENAN has agreed to fight an individual calling himself the "Staleybridge Infant," the last of September, for $1,000 aside. The "Infant" is a bigger and heavier man than the "Boy."

When you receve a kindness, remember it. when you bestow one, forgot it.

The Banner.

JOHN SPELMAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1860.

☞ M. D. Armfield is our authorized Agent for the Western portion of the State. He has authority to receive subscriptions and give receipts on account of the *Banner*.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN.

FOR THE SENATE:

CHARLES F. FISHER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

N. N. FLEMING, N. F. HALL.

AD VALOREM TAXATION.

Our readers will please study the following. They are all from Opposition newspapers and orators.

WHAT IT MEANS.

[illegible] property generally *would not increase the* [illegible] "—"that the proposed change would [illegible] *not now taxed*, and thus keep up the revenue of the State without increasing the tax on slaves."—*Discussion at Elizabeth City, from the Standard.*

"The *Journal* informs its readers, in yesterday's issue, that *ad valorem* means 'that *negroes* shall be taxed according to their value.' This is a new understanding of those two little Latin words. We have been laboring under the impression, all along, that *ad valorem*, converted into English, meant 'according to value,' *and ad valorem taxation simply the levying of taxes upon all property, whether negroes, land, or any thing else*, according to the value of said property.—*Wilmington Herald.*

"There is also a large amount of *furniture*, plate, carriages and buggies, *wagons, carts*, and *farming tools and implements, merchandize*, bank stock, money at interest, &c., &c., all going to make up the aggregate wealth of the State, the value of which I have no means of ascertaining, *but which would enter into the taxable property of the State under the ad valorem system of taxation.*—*Ralph Gorrell.*

"Above, we have stated what we understood to be the position of the West on ad valorem—that is, that *every species of property* is to be *taxed* according to its value, not only land and negroes, but *horses, cows, sheep and hogs*, leaving it with the Legislature in framing a revenue law, to "discriminate only in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of the citizens." This is precisely the position of Mr. Pool, the position which he has taken in the East, and the position which he will maintain in the West. With Mr. Pool, ad valorem is precisely the same thing in the East as it is in the West."—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

"Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to take the vote on *Ad Valorem*, offering an amendment against taxing such small matters as tin cups, plates, &c." "*The amendment was rejected!*"—*Proceedings of the Opposition State Convention, from the Raleigh Register.*

WHAT ABOLITIONISTS THINK OF IT.

"*Abolitionists would make capital out of the discussion which the ad valorem proposition would excite, and if they could do so now or at any time, it is an argument to show that as long as the products of slave labor constitute the principal wealth of North Carolina, the proposition should not be brought up in the State.*"—Raleigh Register, Jan. 21st, 1860.

WAKE COUNTY ADDRESS ON AD VALOREM.

"It cannot fail to be regarded as an illustration of the '*Irrepressible Conflict*' which ever exists between Freedom and Slavery!" "It has the same general effect as Helper's Impending Crisis!"—*National (Abolition) Era.*

"The Greensboro' *Patriot* publishes it with approbation." "And so the Irrepressible Conflict goes on."—*Hartford (Abolition) Press.*

[This Address is now adopted by the Know Nothing party of this State and has been published in all their leading papers.]

National Democratic Resident Committee Rooms,

No. 8 4½ street, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1860.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, Ch'n.
MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana.
THOMAS S. BOCOCK, of Virginia.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, of Indiana.
WILLIAM BARKSDALE, of Mississippi.
WILLIAM BIGLER, of Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.
JOHN COCHRANE, of New York.
M. W. CLUSKEY, Secretary of Committee.

Rooms of the Committee, No. 8 4½ street, near the City Hall. All communications should be addressed to the

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, M. C.,
Chairman National Democratic Resident Committee, Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.—Gov. Ellis spent a day here last week amongst his family relations and friends. He was in good health and excellent spirits and reports Democracy to be all right. The new Know Nothing humbug is another dead failure. It wont bear Know Nothings into office. The people know the meaning of it.

Mr. Sinclair of the Fayetteville *Carolinian* paid us a visit one day last week and reports that our information relative to the gain of 200 votes in Cumberland is *true*, and that the Democracy of the Cape Fear region are all right.

We also had a call from Mr. Smith of the Tarboro' *Mercury*, and from him we learn "glad tidings" from his country. Mr. Smith is engaged in getting up biographical sketches of the editorial fraternity of this State, to be published in a neat volume illustrated or illuminated with likenesses. The Opposition editors had better have their *picturs* taken before August, or they will appear awfully wry-faced. We wish Mr. S. success in his undertaking.

Mr. W. J. Yates, of the Charlotte *Democrat* passed through Salisbury on Tuesday night last. We did not have an opportunity of having a chat with him.

☞ The Washington *Dispatch* publishes a resolution adopted at the Know Nothing District Convention held in Salisbury lately, in which it is stated that "the Whig sentiment of the West is unalterably opposed to any change of the basis of representation in either House of the General Assembly," and then adds: "So far as we have seen, the above is the general opinion entertained and expressed by Western *ad valorem* men."

If the *Dispatch* believes this it has "seen" precious little on the subject. It should take a trip and inform itself. We tell the *Dispatch* that the *very reverse is the fact.* The leading K. N's. of the West make no secret of their intention to urge a change of the basis of representation and to insist upon a division of the school fund according to white population.—Several of them have told *us* so. They know full well that the West has no political power to throw away and that her people will go into no arrangement by which they shall be required to give up any portion of the little power they now possess, and we glory in the West for it.—We know the demagogues tell the people very different things from what they publish. These resolutions in which it is said they are unalterably opposed to "a change" are made only for effect. Mark that, Mr. Dispatch. Did you ever hear of the "Western Address?"

A Disorganizer in Wake County.

Moses A. Bledsoe, having thrust his name before the Democratic County Convention in Wake for a re-nomination, and having been repudiated by a vote of 20 Districts to 1, has had the assurance to announce himself an "*independent*" candidate—in face of the fact that the Know Nothings of that county had left a vacancy in their ticket for the purpose of being filled by him. We were told by a prominent member of the Know Nothing Order, over three weeks ago, *that Bledsoe would be taken up if the Democracy did not nominate him.*

Mr. Bledsoe, it is well known, was elected to the Senate from Wake last session. In the county canvass he urged the *ad valorem* system of taxation, without the slightest notice to the people, but was elected because he was the nominee of the party, and in utter disregard of *ad valorem.* In the Senate he renewed the matter and was again and again voted down almost unanimously—Mr. Pool voting with the rest always against him. Since the adjournment, Mr. Bledsoe has continued the agitation by publishing a speech he made in the Senate and by means of the Wake county Association. On the assembling of the State Convention the Delegates from Wake met in caucus to decide upon the position they should occupy before the Convention on that subject. Mr. Bledsoe was a member of that delegation and advocated his hobby at great length. It was voted down almost unanimously, and by a similar vote [illegible] the measure. Notwithstanding this, in a caucus of the Convention Mr. Bledsoe renewed the agitation and made another speech, and again the matter was voted down by the whole convention almost unanimously. Persevering still, and knowing that Wake county was dead against him on the hobby, now that it had become an issue, he had the bad taste to urge his name for a re-nomination to the Senate, and was once more voted down almost unanimously.

What was the course of this *Democrat* then? The people had told him time and again they did not want his hobby, and they ultimately told him they did not want *him.* Instead of showing respect for the opinions and wishes of the people, who had honored him—instead of submitting his single opinion to the opinion of the mass of the people—Moses A. Bledsoe turns upon them, throws himself into the Know Nothing gap, and says, if you won't have me you shan't have the man of your choice if I can help it.—This is what this inflated piece of political arrogance tells the Democracy of Wake. But Mr. Bledsoe will have the airs taken out of him in August next. We congratulate the Know Nothings of Wake on the accession to their ranks of Moses A. Bledsoe. We know sufficient of the Democracy of that county to enable us to write his doom. We know the fate that has befallen greater men than Moses A. Bledsoe for disorganizing. And we hope to see Mr. Bledsoe receive such a rebuke as will last him the balance of his life.

The truth is there is in Raleigh a clique of politicians calling themselves democrats whose apparent wish and effort are to defeat Gov. Ellis. Speaking of that portion of the State with which we are acquainted, we tell these gentlemen that the Democracy have an eye upon them and that they are marked.

What Ad Valorem Teaches.

At a Know Nothing meeting held at Oxford, Granville county, on the 12th ult., Col. Edwards, one of the K. N. Electors, we believe, but the leading K. N. orator of the fourth Congressional District, used the following language. The extract we give is taken from the Raleigh *Register*, and was written by the Secretary of the meeting to set the matter fairly before the public. The writer says he took notes of Col. Edwards' address, and that he publishes the statement we extract from to prevent an erroneous impression from being made upon the public mind.

We have charged again and again that the effect of the agitation of the *ad valorem* question, as conducted by the Know Nothings, was to array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder. Let the reader see if this additional proof does not fully sustain us. And let the slaveowners mark how they are estimated by the Know Nothing orators, who scout the idea of *their* fighting for the South, in the event of a dissolution of the Union and a servile war. "It would be a war of *honor* as well as *property*," says Col. Edwards, the Know Nothing,—"*a war which could not be waged by slave owners*, because they were generally our *old men*, our *women* and our *children.*" It is plainly intimated here that slaveowners might wage a war of *property*, but not a war of *honor!* It will be seen how this was resented by a listener, and it will be seen in August next how it will be resented again by the whole people. These orators are engaged in a work, the end of which is not yet. But to the extract—read it carefully:

Col. E. having assumed the proposition that it was the slavery question which had so long agitated the country, and which now more than any other threatened a dissolution of the Union. Suppose then, said he, that the Union should be rent asunder from this course, and the country involved in civil war; who would fight the battles of the South? Who would defend her honor and protect her property? Who would shoulder her arms and march to repel the invading foe, or to plant the ensign of the South upon the battle fields of the North? Would the Southern Slaveholder? No! Would the women and children, who own this property? No! Who then would do it?

At this point Mr. George Wortham, who was sitting in the bar, suddenly arose, and with violent emphasis answered that the Southern Slaveholders *would* fight the battles of the South! and charged Col. E. with arraying the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, and that the sentiments uttered were identical with those of Black Republicans. Col. E. denied the charge, and asked Mr. Wortham to sit down, and the crowd to keep quiet and hear him through. Mr. Wortham repeated the charge! Col. E. asserted it to be false. Mr. W. said he lied if he said so. Some other personal vituperation, needless to be repeated here, followed, in the midst of much excitement and confusion, during which Mr. Wortham caught up an inkstand and threw it towards Col. E., which, however, struck no one and did no damage.

As soon as Col. E. could make himself heard, he, with much composure, asked those present to let him and Mr. Wortham alone,—that they could fight their own battles, and no one need interfere; that this had now become a personal matter between them, and they would settle it in their own way.

Order was again restored, and Col. E. proceeded to argue that if a war should ensue between the North and the South, it would be a war of *honor* as well as of *property*,—a war which could not be waged by slaveholders, because they were generally our *old men*, our *women* and our *children*,—our old men bending with age and smitten with decrepitude,—our women and children unfitted by reason of their sex or their infancy. Who then would fight our battles?—The Non-Slaveholders would do it, and he gloried in knowing that they would be ready to a man to shed their last drop of blood for the protection of the property, and in defence of the honor of the South. Is it fair, then,—is it politic to burthen them with a larger proportion of taxes than other persons? Should the State discriminate against such a large and devoted body of her people, when so much depends upon wedding them to her institutions? By no means!

Gov. Ellis and Frank I. Wilson.

Frank I. Wilson, late Associate Editor of the *Standard*, and now pecuniarily interested in the business of the Standard office, has published a card, nearly two columns long, in the last number of the Raleigh *Register*, in reference to the charge made by Gov. Ellis that he (Wilson) had circulated, since Gov. Ellis' re-nomination, the "Address" or "Addresses" published by the Wake County Association; and that such circulation was calculated to injure his election.

We regret exceedingly the publication of this card—mostly because it can do no good to our party, but may possibly do harm. We think it was uncalled for, inasmuch as Mr. Wilson had met the charge with a flat denial and had thereby thrown the burden of proof upon Gov. Ellis had he thought proper to follow the matter up. Then, again, it has done Mr. Wilson no manner of good. Its characteristics are disingenuousness, special pleading, bad taste, and bad feeling, and if our information be correct it perverts facts,—it also *proves*, in our opinion, the charge made by Gov. Ellis.

Now we desire to be distinctly understood in this matter. We take the position that Gov. Ellis regarded Mr. Wilson's conduct, in circulating the "Address" or "Addresses," as calculated to injure the Democratic party through him, and by no means as personal to himself.—In a matter purely personal we would have nothing to say; but in a matter affecting the Dem[illegible] are interested, and in this regard we take our present stand.

We do not purpose going into the matter this week. We are in possession of certain facts relative to it, but there are others we desire to be informed of. We will say now, however, that Mr. Wilson admits sending "200 copies of my speech, or more, to the town of Wilmington, and no where else, *since his* (Gov. Ellis') *re-nomination.*" Mr. Wilson does not say *why* he sent out these speeches to Wilmington—and it will be remembered that this "speech" was delivered before the Wake County Association, and was published, if not by the Association, at least at the request of its members. It is in fact regarded as an Address issued by the Association.—There is no use in quibbling about that. We don't know who had charge of the printed copies of Mr. Wilson's speech, but this we do know, and can prove, that that "speech" was circulated in the town of Salisbury *since Gov. Ellis' re-nomination*, as well as in Wilmington.

We think we know *why* these "speeches" were circulated in Wilmington and Salisbury and perhaps in other places. And if we are right in our suspicion, it involves a matter personal to *us*,—a matter which we will set right as sure as we live. We have heard of a flood of the "Addresses" which includes the speech, being sent to certain establishments in which large masses of working men were employed, and we believe they were sent to those places to prejudice the minds of those men against *us* in common with others—and that most unjustly. We mean to set that matter right and to show that our record as regards the welfare of the working classes is as good as that of any one belonging to the Wake County Association, and *much better than that of Mr. Frank I. Wilson.* We are glad of the discovery of the fact that these Addresses have been secretly circulated. Two hundred copies to the town of Wilmington! What were these for?

As we before stated we do not purpose going into this matter at present. But we will do so hereafter. Something is wrong about Raleigh. It has been repeatedly asserted that a conspiracy exists there to defeat Gov. Ellis, and the signs are it is true. If we can drag the parties to light *we will do it, no matter who they may be.* We charge conspiracy on no man; but if it can be made to appear that it exists no man shall be screened. Our knowledge of the origin of the Wake County Association is such as to lead us on the track of men now apparently secure.—Whether the object of that movement was political or not we are quite certain it was not instigated by a *love of the Working Men*, and that Working Men had *no hand* in its origin.

N. B.—As we go to press we learn that quite a number of the *Register* containing Mr. Wilson's card have been sent to this town for circulation amongst those who are not subscribers to that paper. We presume the State will be flooded by them.

Whither are we Driving?

Without one word of comment we ask the attention of every man, woman and child capable of understanding anything, to the following.—Let it be attentively read, and then let the reader ask himself or herself the question, Whither are we Driving?

"We have conversed with several gentlemen, who have been present at the discussions between the candidates at Halifax and Oxford.—We learn that the Governor achieved a triumph in each place. It is the opinion of one gentleman, well qualified to judge of such matters, that Mr. Pool is arguing against his own convictions of what is right, in obedience to the stern decrees of his party, and consequently he is totally unable to withstand the close logic of his able competitor. At Halifax, in particular, Governor Ellis drove him from every position. More than one gentleman has informed us that Mr. Pool made use of the following expression, *taken down on the spot*, "*He was glad that the negro had commenced to stink in the nostrils of the people, and that they had commenced to look to the interest of the white man,*" and repeated the *standing assertion* of the Opposition speakers and journals, about slaveholders not fighting the battles of their country. The Governor denounced these sentiments, "he would not call them Black Republican, but Red Republican doctrines, which was a devilish sight worse." As we foretold months ago, the contest is becoming *sectionalized* and almost *abolitionized*, and our opponents are responsible for what may ensue.

As pertinent to this subject, we quote the following from the *Register* of the 26th. It is commenting on the Wake county Democratic nomination for the Legislature. Mr. Haywood is objected to because he is an aristocrat! Mr. W. R. Cox, the nephew of Weldon N. Edwards, and born in Halifax county, because he is a stranger, and the generous, whole-souled Henry Mordecai, because he is encumbered with "*ten, twenty, or thirty thousand dollars worth of little nigger property*, on which he pays no tax at all." Negro property a disqualification to represent Wake county in the Legislature!! How much farther do the Opposition party intend to go? A pressure of business prevents us from commenting on this new and startling feature in Opposition tactics. We will resume the subject in our next, and point out clearly and unequivocally where Mr. Pool and his organ are drifting, in their desperate attempt to force themselves and followers into office.—*Warrenton News.*

More Know Nothing Calculations.

The Fayetteville *Observer* quoting from a "business letter" from a gentleman in Salisbury, says:

"Ellis stock is going down and Pool stock is going up. Old Rowan will roll up a tremendous vote for Pool in August next."

If all the *Observer's* tremendous votes and gains for Pool are based on such information as this, then is the *Observer* terribly humbugged. Old Rowan will not merely give *Ellis* a "tremendous" vote, but will increase the vote for him of two years ago. Mark that, Mr. Observer.

In order [illegible] are being [illegible] in reference to the Charleston [illegible] we publish the [illegible] made by [illegible] at Charlotte, on the 16th ult. It is copied from the Charlotte *Democrat* and was written by the senior editor:

Mr. Lander [illegible] briefly, the action of the Charleston Convention, and sustained the course of the North Carolina delegation in remaining in the Convention, fully convincing the audience, we have no doubt, that our delegates acted properly and with commendable discretion. He thought the seceders ought to have remained and stood by Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware. The border States had the brunt of the battle to bear in the conflict with abolitionism and the enemies of slavery, while the States that seceded were far removed from the immediate influence and depredations of northern fanatics. If the Union were dissolved, which he (Mr. L[illegible]) [illegible] would never be the case, the States [illegible] in the Convention [illegible] first shock of civil war [illegible] that [illegible] they were as firm in their devotion to Southern rights as any men in the country, and were as ready to maintain their rights as those who withdrew from the Convention at Charleston.

Mr. Lander said he believed that a large majority of those who withdrew were patriotic gentlemen and desired to see the Union preserved, but he knew there were many among the seceders who favored a dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He tought they all should have remained in the Convention and acted as a united Southern people—the States that did remain had more at stake than those that withdrew, for their interests would be more immediately affected and injured by dissolution.

Mr. Lander declared that while he was opposed to the doctrine that Congress or a Territorial Legislature had the power or right to legislate against slavery in the Territories—he was in favor of non-intervention; for if the right of Congress to interfere on one side was acknowledged, then the same right would be claimed by the enemies of Southern institutions to intervene on the other side. Some of the seceders demanded that the Convention should acknowledge the right of intervention; but northern gentlemen—men who have been fighting for southern rights all their lives—denied it, and a large majority of the Southern people also deny it, deeming it imprudent to spring a question of that kind at present. He did not abuse or denounce the seceders, but merely pointed out the error they committed in withdrawing from the Convention.

In conclusion, Mr. Lander said he had no doubt but that an acceptable nomination would be made at Baltimore on the 18th of June, and a platform adopted to the entire satisfaction of all true southern, Union-loving men.

We have not attempted anything like a sy[illegible] and rely entirely upon the memory. All agree that it was an able effort, and that it met the approbation of the people (all who desire the great success of the great democratic party) the frequent and rapturous applause with which the speaker was greeted, is sufficient evidence.

"A subscriber writing to us (Raleigh Register,) from Statesville, Iredell county, says:"

"*Ad Valorem* will do well in this section, I know of several Democrats who say they will vote for Mr. Pool. Ellis will not get more than 300 votes in this county. This you may rely upon as being as near correct as one could guess. His friends do not seem to be aroused in his cause. Old Iredell will give a good account of herself in August."

That's right gentlemen, keep it up. Its the old game. Unfortunately for you this game has long since been played out, and then again the votes will be counted in August, as usual, and then the truth *will* out. The subscriber gasses as well as guesses in this matter. You "do not seem to be roused," Democrats of Iredell, this subscriber says!

The National Crisis.

We have received the first number of this excellent campaign pamphlet, edited by Theophilus Fink, Esq., and published semi-monthly till the Presidential election, at New York, Philadelphia and Washington City, simultaneously. Price only twenty-five cents per copy, 23 copies for $5, 50 copies for $10. The object is to supply "an antidote to Abolition Fanaticism, Treason and Sham Philanthropy?" Address the editor at Washington City.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Dr. Pride Jones has been nominated for the Senate, and Messrs. Jno. W. Norwood and W. F. Strowd for the Commons by the Democracy of this county.

The Know Nothings have put forth the notorious Joe Turner again for the Senate and Messrs. Jones Watson and H. K. Nash for the Commons.

The Democratic ticket ought and can beat this ticket by [illegible].

DAILY ROUGH NOTES.—We are pleased to learn that the publication of this sprightly campaign paper will be resumed in a few days—Mr. Robinson having purchased materials to do the printing himself. The interruption of the publication was caused by a "misunderstanding" between the late publisher and his employees. Mr. Robinson was not concerned in the difficulty directly or indirectly.

☞ The *Star of Freedom*, hoists the name of Daniel S. Dickinson, of N. York, as its first choice for the Presidency. By the way this paper is most beautifully printed and well edited and appears to be gaining rapidly in public favor. It is published at Wilson, N. C., Dr. J. J. Lawrence, Editor and Proprietor.

GOOD STOCK.—The thirteen shares of new stock in the Salisbury Gas Company, advertised in our last issue, were promptly sold on Tuesday last at a premium of from two to six per cent.

A FAST PAPER.—We acknowledge the receipt of the Fayetteville *Observer* of the *thirty-fourth* of May, 1860. Arithmetic gone mad! "28 and 3 are 31."—*Gunter.*

☞ The *Press* says it is rumored that Frank I. Wilson will commence the publication of an *ad valorem* paper in Raleigh in the course of a few weeks. Very well.

☞ Tax slave property, and thereby make it unprofitable.—*Helper's Impending Crisis.*

That is what the Know Nothings of North Carolina are now trying their best to do.

Ad Valorem—How will it Work!

In continuation of the question how the farming interests of the State are to be benefitted by the Know Nothing system of taxation, we adopt, as further illustrating our view, the following excellent article from the Winston *Sentinel.* We ask the people to take the consideration of this important question into their own hands and not allow themselves to be misled by any one. Try the matter by reason and common sense and which ever way the judgment leads follow. Remember that Constitutions are not changed every day, (nor is it fit they should be,) and that what is done to-day cannot be undone to-morrow; and even if the Constitution could be changed backward and forward to suit the whims of political demagogues, let the people remember that each change will cost *them* fully $150,000! This is another tax to be provided for out of the pockets of the people. We will resume our reflections on the main question from time to time.—Read the following carefully:

The advocates of ad valorem assert that it will lessen the tax on the poor man and [illegible] it on the rich one. [illegible] Now this is a grave question—one that demands the calm and deliberate consideration of every tax-payer. I have carefully examined the opposition platform, papers and reports of the speeches of their candidate, Mr. Pool, to find proof of the assertion, but have been unable to do so. I can find no calculations made by them, showing how it will lessen the poor man's taxes, and increase the rich man's. I have before me the Comptroller's report, showing the whole amount of taxes paid for the year 1859. From this report I propose to make some calculations showing how *ad valorem* will operate. I see that Mr. Pool, estimates the whole property of the State at $700,000,000, and that *ten cents* on the 100 dollars valuation, will yield revenue sufficient to meet all the demands of the State. I will take this as the basis of my calculations, as it is but fair, to give the Opposition the full benefit of their own proposition.

I will first take various classes of property, which we find almost entirely in the hands of the rich, and show the difference in the amount of tax on each class, and on the whole, under our present taxes, and under ad valorem.

The tax on Interest, Dividends, and Profits, for 1859, was $87,248 91. The tax on this is $2,400, on every million of dollars thus invested. This proves that there was only a fraction over $36,000,000 thus invested. Now a tax of *ten cents* on the $100, on that amount, which is only $1,000 on each million, will be just $36,000, which will reduce the tax on Interest, Dividends and Profits just $51,000.

The tax on Merchants was $65,364 95. The tax on this is 50 cents on every $100 of purchases, or $5,000 on every million. This shows that there was only $13,000,000, thus invested. A tax of 10 cents on the $100 would *reduce* this tax to only $13,000. Yes Sir, reduce the tax on merchants just $52,000.

The tax on salaries and fees paid by Doctors, Officers, Lawyers &c., was $13,627 95 The tax on these is one per cent, or $10 00 on every thousand received. A tax of ten cents on the $100 would be $1 on every thousand, instead of $10 00 as it now is, it would reduce the tax to $1,362 10—and would reduce the whole tax $12,264 98.

The tax on carriages &c, worth over $50 was	$ 19,113 57
Gold Watches,	9,419 75
Silver do.,	2,839 86
Plate and Jewelry,	1,501 08
Horse and Mule Drovers,	1,026 32
Auctioneers,	637 11
Total,	$34,437 60

The tax on this is one per cent, or *ten dollars* on every thousand in valuation.—But a tax of ten cents on the $100 valuation would be only $1 on every thousand, and would reduce the tax on these articles to only $3,443 76—would reduce the taxes on the whole $31,000.

The tax paid on Pianos was $3,266 65. The tax is $1 50 on each Piano, which shows there were just 2,177 in the State. The present value will not average more than $250 apiece, so that a tax of *ten cents* on the $100 valuation will reduce the tax to $544. Take off just $2,124 65.

The tax on Pistols and Knives (Bowie and such knives) was 2,502 15. The tax on each pistol and knife is $1 25, which shows there were just 2,001, carried in the State. Now these pistols and knives will not average more than $10 apiece. A tax of ten cents on the $100 valuation will reduce the tax to just *one cent on each one* and $20 01, on the whole—taking off just $2,482 15.

Thus it goes on. But space will not permit me to go on and give all the calculations in full. I will give the results in round numbers, omitting fractions. Ad valorem will reduce the tax on capital in

negro and other trade	$ 2,000
On Peddlers and playing cards,	2,000
On Retailers,	10,000
Bowling Allies, Billiard Tables, Insurance Companies,	3,000
Brokers and Commission Merchants,	2,000
And on various other items, at least,	5,000

Which, all together, make the sum of $175,468 78 taken off of the taxes on this property, and will cause a deficiency to that amount, in our revenue, which will have to be made up by taxing other property.

Now I come to the land and negro.—Under the old assessment the real estate was valued at about $100,000,000. And in 1859 paid a tax of, say $190,000. But the new assessment will add over *one third* to the value. And I suppose that the real estate in N. C. is worth over $150,000,000. Yet I will put it down at $140,000,000. A tax of *ten cents* on the $100 valuation, on that sum, will amount to $140,000, just $50,000 less than it now pays.

The Opposition papers appear very anxious to put the highest value upon negroes. Even putting the average value only a few dollars less than it is in Georgia. Now, we all know that negroes, in that great cotton State, are worth at least $150 more apiece, on an average, than N. C. Yet the average value on negroes in Georgia is only $612 63 apiece. With these facts before me I must think that $500 a head is a fair average in this State. The Fayetteville Observer puts down the whole number of our negroes at 300,000. I think his is over the mark. Because the Comptroller's Report for 1858, shows that there were then, only 150,925 black polls in the State. The Report of 1859, shows that there were then, only 14[illegible]913, a *decrease* of 3012 *black polls* in one year. And I suppose that we shall have more negroes between the ages of 12 and 50 years than under 12 and over 50. But I will put them down at 300,000 the Observer's estimate. They now pay about $120,000. At $500 a head, they would amount to $150,000,000. A tax of ten cents on the $100 valuation would increase the tax on slaves $30,000. After applying this $30,000 to the deficiency of $50,000 created by reducing the tax on land, it will still leave $20,000. Add this to the deficiency of $175,000 before stated, and we have the sum of $195,000, to be raised by taxing other property, *not now taxed.* Now where is this other property to come from? *All the negroes*, the land, and all different species of property before stated, and already taxed.

I see Mr. Pool reported in the Opposition papers as using the following language, viz:

"*Secondly, to limit its powers, so as to compel the Legislature to tax every species of property according to value.*" Yes to TAX EVERYTHING!

And the proceedings of the late Opposition Convention [illegible]

So we will have to tax the live stock, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, and crops of the State, to make up the $195,000. How will that work?

The Census returns show that the live stock, and that which was slaughtered in 1850, was worth about $25,000,000.—Owing to the great increase in number, and in the value of all kinds of stock, I have no doubt that the live stock in the State is now worth $50,000,000 A tax of ten cents on the $100 on this would amount to $50,000.

And the farming tools, waggons, carts, and machinery employed in farming, &c., are worth at least $12,000,000. A tax of ten cents on the $100 on this, would be twelve thousand dollars.

The household and kitchen furniture is worth twenty millions of dollars. A like tax on that would be twenty thousand dollars.

From the census returs of 1850, the annual crop and productions of the State, now, are worth more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Yet I will put them down at only one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars. A like tax on that would be one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars.

Now I will balance the account and see how it stands.

The amount of taxes taken off of real estate,	$50,000
Increased taxes on slaves,	30,000
Deficiency	$20,000
The amount of taxes taken off of Interest Dividends and Profits,	$51,000 00
The amount off of Merchants capital,	52,000 00
The amount off of Doctors, Officers, Lawyers, &c.,	12,264 98
The amount off of Carriages, &c., Gold and Silver watches, Plate and Jewelry, Horse and mule drovers, and Auctioneers.	31,000 00
The amount off of Pianos,	2,721 65
The amount off of pistols and knives,	2,482 15
The amount off of negro and other trade.	2,000 00
The amount off of Pedlars and playing cards,	2,000 00
The amount off of Retailers,	10,000 00
The amount off of Bowling Allies, Billiard tables, and Insurance Companies,	3,000 00
The amount off of Brokers and Commission Merchants,	2,000 00
The amount on other items,	5,000 00
	$175,468 78

The amount of taxes on property not now taxed, viz:

On the Stock-Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c.,	$50,000
On the Farming tools, &c.,	12,000
On Household and Kitchen furniture,	20,000
On Crops and productions,	113,000
	$195,000

This proves how ad valorem will work. It will take $175,000 from the taxes of the rich Banker, the owner of money at interest, Doctors, Officers, Lawyers, &c., &c., and put $195,000 on the Horses, cows, sheep, hogs, &c., farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, and the crops and productions of the State, which are found principally in the hands of the farmers, and great laboring class of society. It is true, it takes $50,000 from the taxes on the land, but it puts 195,000 on property, principally in the hands of the farmers, not now taxed.

There are other calculations I wish to make and other points I would like to notice, but time and space will not permit me to do so now.

A TAX PAYER.

Salisbury Tobacco Factory.

We visited the Tobacco Factory of Messrs. Clark & Reeves yesterday and found the works in full blast. About thirty hands are employed for a beginning, amongst them several experienced ones from Petersburg, Va.,—the whole being superintended by Mr. W. S. Mason, an intelligent and competent gentleman, also of Petersburg, Va. We saw some excellent tobacco which was being put up and a lot of about 35,000 lbs. of the finest quality of leaf, being part of the crops of Mrs. Kestler, J. F. Clodfelter, Jas. and Benj. F. Kerr, W. F. McMahon, and Scott Wood, all of this neighborhood. Messrs. Clark & Reeves are showing by their energy that they are capable of an extensive undertaking, and we trust they will reap a merited reward.

North Carolina White Sulphur Springs.

This favorite Watering place opened for the season yesterday, Monday. We learn that quite a large number of boarders have secured quarters of Col. H. L. Robards and that quite a gay scene was presented on the occasion of the opening. The waters of these springs are highly commended to invalids, and the beauty of the country is enough to cheer the most despondent. That Col. Robards will give satisfaction none who knows him can doubt.

Kinston Advocate.

The Kinston *Advocate* will be kind enough to tell its readers that the Salisbury *Banner* never wrote one word of that silly paragraph in its issue of June 1st., headed "Moses A. Bledsoe," and credited to us. What does the *Advocate* mean?

The [illegible] Our [illegible] a perfect rush [illegible] there." "Of our first [illegible] sued to *bona fide* subscribers [illegible] 1700 copies. No aid [illegible] or executive committee [illegible] *der* is on his own hook. [illegible] a partial list of our subscribers [illegible]

Raleigh 200, Morganton [illegible] 43, Hillsboro' 58, Concord [illegible] ant 35, Winston 32, Durham 31 [illegible] ba Station 28, Rowan Mills [illegible] 25, Goldsboro' 25, Waynesville [illegible] ville 20, Mt. Vernon 20, [illegible] so 17, Beaufort 15, Lincolnton [illegible] Hill 11, Old Town 10, [illegible] Yadkinville 10, Union Grove [illegible] boro' 10, China Grove 9, [illegible] Rockville 8.

[illegible] them and [illegible] Our friends will oblige [illegible] in clubs. The matter is [illegible] ed by a little exertion. Let the people have a chance to read and they will act rightly. We have printed a large edition of the first number to supply clubs and single subscribers with the whole series. Address the editor of the *Banner* at Salisbury.

RUTHERFORD.—We are pleased to hear that Dr. Columbus Mills is out for the Commons in this county. That secures Rutherford. Up Democrats, and at them.

Mr. Pool on Western Interests.

We invite attention to the letter of J. Parker Jordan, Esq., in which Mr. Pool will be seen in his true colors. Western men read it.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a Democratic meeting held in the town of Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 29th of May, 1860, on motion, Toliver Davis, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. H. Forney, Esq., was appointed Secretary. On motion of Dr. Ladson Mills, all gentlemen, members of the Democratic party from adjoining counties, were requested to participate in the meeting. Whereupon, the following gentlemen from other counties, took seats in the meeting, viz:

Burke.—W. W. Avery, John A. Dickson, and S. C. W. Tate.
Henderson.—Gen. B. M. Edney.
Buncombe.—Marcus Erwin, Esq.
Cleveland.—A. W. Burton, A. G. Waters, and H. D'K. Cabaniss.
Yancey.—R. Don Wilson.
Polk.—Dr. Columbus Mills, George J. Mills, Johnson Ward, J. C. Camp.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, was called on and responded at length to a very large, attentive and interesed audience, giving an account of the Charleston Convention, and concluding with a thorough exposure of Pool and his *Ad Valorem* platform.

Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, spoke for a short time upon the pending political questions of the day, and introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the safety of the South and the perpetuity of the Union demand that our constitutional rights should be distinctly and plainly announced and firmly maintained; and that any postponement of such announcement upon the ground of expediency, or for mere party success, can only serve to secure a temporary triumph at the risk of ultimately the dissolution of the National Democratic party.

Resolved, Therefore, that the platform of principles reported to the late National Democratic convention at Charleston, by the majority of the committee on platform, recognizing and asserting as it does, the constitutional and equal rights of the Southern States in the Territories, meets our approbation.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the North Carolina delegation, in supporting Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, and Gen. Lane, of Oregon, for the nomination for the Presidency; and we earnestly recommend, and confidently expect, our delegation to adhere to one or the other of those distinguished gentlemen. But in case the nomination of neither of them can be effected, then we recommend our delegation to vote for any man North or South, who is known to be in favor of the principles embodied in the platform.

Resolved, That the [illegible] North Carolina, now [illegible] name of Opposition, ha[illegible] in its platform the *Ad Valorem* [illegible] tion not because it is believed [illegible] sary or expedient, [illegible] creating division in [illegible] and thereby acquiring [illegible] ey in the State.

Mr. Erwin stated that [illegible] had been prepared, after consultation with a large number of prominent members of the Democratic party from the adjoining counties.

TOLIVER DAVIS, Chairman.
J. H. FORNEY, Secretary.

FURTHER PROOF.—The charge has been frequently made and sustained, that Mr. Pool, the opposition candidate for Governor, voted against ad valorem in the Legislature; though since his [illegible] says he is in favor of it. The [illegible] press say that the ad valorem Mr. Pool voted against is not the ad valorem he wants. But they claim Mr. Bledsoe as a good friend of ad valorem, *and yet Mr. Bledsoe introduced the measure against which Mr. Pool voted.* Further: the opposition quote Mr. Bledsoe's speech to show that ad valorem is right, yet they cannot deny that Mr. Pool voted against the measure Mr. Bledsoe advocated. Our readers can now see in what an inconsistent position Mr. Pool and his party have placed themselves.—*Char. Democrat.*

☞ A live Yankee of Boston is about to turn the nomination of Lincoln into profit, by advertising for sale, at $10 apiece, walking sticks made of the rails of "old Abe's" fence, which he split himself.

The Sayers and Heenan prize fight has been adjusted by the principals. Each is to have a champion's belt presented to him, while the original belt is to remain in the possession of the referee.